Munyon Their Leader

Prominent People Pledged to Support Humane Methods.

Splendid Work Accomplished by the Eminent Professor.

Mrs. John Serven, 310 West Fourth street, New York city, says: "Professor Munyon's Remedies have really saved me a small fortune in doctors' fees. We have had a great deal of sickness in our family, and I used to call a physician for my little ones several times a week. Now I am glad to say that we have not employed a doctor for two years. Whenever any one is ill a few doses of Munyon's Remedies act like magic and save us long spells of sickness. We have used Munyon's cures with wonderful success in colds, coughs, fevers, sore throat, diar-rhoea, liver complaint and dyspepsia, and, in fact, in all kinds of sickness. For myself, I have been cured of asthma by Munyon's Asthma Remedies."

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure ures all forms of indigestion and stomach es, such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stom-ach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothes, heals and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

LOCAL RATES SHADED

CUTS OF 50 CENTS TO \$2 MADE BY SCALPERS AND RAILWAYS.

General Demoralization Feared if the Tariffs Be Not Restored at Once-Action of Western Lines.

more or less of rate cutting on passenger business to competing points from Indianapolis, such as St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Toledo and Cleveland. The Big Four people allege that the Pennsylvania Company inaugurated the rate shading on the plea that it was necessary to meet the rates of scalpers, with whom they claim to have nothing to do. Be this as it may, it is true that by a little inquiry one could get a ticket to such points as are named above at a cut of 50 cents, \$1, or \$2, distance, of course, in some measure regulating the cut. While the cuts are not deep they created a friction which it is feared will lead to a general demoralization in rates. An attempt has been made to keep the tter quiet, with the hope that there er agents of the several lines which ild lead to a restoration of rates, or at least stop the shading of rates. Yester-day an effort was made to get the local agents together to take steps in that di-rection among themselves, but only two roads were represented at the meeting, and indications now are that matters will become worse and that in the end the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Associaon will take some action. One of the assenger men said yesterday that re was not an Indianapolis line that as not of late been cutting rates, but doing it in such a manner that they did not expect it to come to light. In most cases the competing line soon discovered what the competitor had done, whether the cut was 50 cents or \$2, as the tickets on which such cuts were made would not bear a much larger one and leave 2 cents per mile to the road, and where rates on regular tickets were not cut the mileage book has been used to good advantage.

Various Rate Matters Adjusted. A general meeting of all the lines in the Western Lines Passenger Association was held in Chicago, yesterday, for the purpose of considering rates and arrangements to the Atlanta exposition. The roads agreed some time ago to make a rate to Atlanta of 70 per cent. of the double local rates, and it was decided to-day that the rate should be made effective Sept. 15, it being the general opinion that it would be the best thing for the roads to get the rate into the rate sheets before the exposition opened. It was understood at the meeting that the same rates will shortly be made from points west of the Missouri river.
After disposing of the Atlanta rates, the
roads took up the question of home seekers' Some of the roads were reported as being in for the removal of the restrictions that have surrounded the exirsions that have been run, but when the came to take up the matter it was found that there was only one road was in for having the restrictions re-I, and that was the Missouri, Kansas Texas. The "Katy" did not press its ion, and it was decided to let the mater go without taking any action. It was lecided that the summer tourist rates to Stah, Montana, Idaho and eastern Washton shall be allowed to remain in force the year round. This was to meet the sction of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which declared some time go that they would make the rates efon was taken by the other roads.

York seems to promise that at least the demoralization in Texas rates will be wiped out. Chairman Day, of the Southwestern Traffic Association, was instructed to call a meeting of his organization not later than Sept. 25, for the purpose of getting all the roads in line for a maintenance of rates, and it was ordered that the present low rates prevailing to and from Texas points shall be restored at as early a date as possible. If this is done it will go far toward allowing the roads in the Western Lines Passenger Association to get their agreement which has been weak in the knees for the last year, into working order nees for the last year, into working order

Brice and the C., C. & S. The report sent out from Boston to the ffect that the Brice syndicate had secured control of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern has not been officially confirmed, but so well is the road located to afford a good line to Cleveland that the impres-



Alas! Time Has Destroyed Illusions

He seeks success. The best aid to it is health. At all seasons does Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

help to give it-help to keep it. At no time is it more useful than in these months of debilitating heat. Look for signature of "Johann Hoff" on neck label and do not be imposed upon with worthless imitations.

EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York.

oundation. The Cleveland Leader says: The naturalness of the deal is apparent, if Mr. Brice really wants to enter Cleve-land, the largest commercial center on the lower lakes. The C., A. & C. does not help him much in that ambitious and praiseworthy inclination, for it terminates at Hudson and is dependent upon the Pennsylvania for the rest of the trip. The C., A. & C. people last year opened negotiations looking to a severing of relations with the Pennsylvania and securing an entrance into Cleveland from via the Valley. Now that the Valley is a B. & O. property it will be no more desirable to Mr. Brice than the Pennsylvania, for he aspires to be independent of both. The C., C. & S. is well located to become choice substitute. By building a fourmile stretch of track from Akron to Mogatrack is destined to be built anyway, for it is part of the Brice extension to New Castle, Pa. The C., C. & S. would give Mr. Brice his desired entrance into Cleveand here he would obtain excellent terminals and the probable control of a belt line that would be worth much to him. If Mr. Brice would buy the C., A. & C., largely for its terminals at Akron, how much more probably would he try to ossession of the C. C. & S. for its develand opportunities. Turning now the unhappy state of things in the C., C. & S. family it looks as if affairs were ripe for this invasion and conquest by a

The report that the headquarters of the Lake Eric & Western will be removed to Cleveland originated with a reporter of a Cleveland paper. The question, it is stated officially, has never been broached.

Victory for Interstate-Commerce Law. The Interstate-commerce Commission considers that it has won an important victory in the decision rendered by United States Judge Buffington at Pittsburg, holding that Auditor Brown, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, must answer certain questions of the federal grand jury relating to alleged violations of the interstate-commerce law. The decision, it is said, amounts to a complete reversal of the doctrine held by Judge Grosscup in the James case. Judge Buffington's decision, if upheld, will serve to compel witnesses who may have participated in offenses against the interstate-commerce law to testify concerning such transactions whenever

Personal, Local and General Notes. Panhandle detective Thomas F. Kelley. lied at his home, Columbus, O., on Wednes-

The earnings of the Atchison system for the first week in September were \$723,659, a Freight Traffic Manager Foster, of the Lehigh Valley, was in the city yesterday moved from the patrol wagon a small lock fine human relations and duties in a series question had come up day before yesterday, on official business. on official business.

The Big Four on Monday handled on its system 27,043 passengers, on Tuesday 37,095 and on Wednesday 21,775. S. F. Boyd, assistant general passenger

agent of the Chicago & Rock Island, has been in the city for a day or two. George W. Parker, president of the Cairo Short-line, was in the city yesterday, hav- | tion by Stewart that they visit a wreck ing just returned from a two months' stay

Emigrant travel west has set in again heavily. This week the Pennsylvania has stranger found a miniature padlock, and brought west nine coach loads of emigrants S. H. H. Clark, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific and president of the company,

passed through the city in his private car westward yesterday. George Bender, superintendent of the Chicago division of the Big Four, will leave to-day for Hot Springs, W. Va., where he will spend his vacation of two weeks. So anxious were the Northwestern lines to secure the G. A. R. encampment next one similar to the first to Dixon, told him year at St. Paul that the passenger de-

partments guaranteed a one-cent a mile

The Chicago & Ohio River Traffic Association has authorized the Big Four to meet the \$3 round-trip rate, Indianapolis to Chinounces for Sept. 14.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, be-Cincinnati and Louisville, is to be laid with a steel rail weighing seventyfive pounds to the yard, the improvement

The return of George DeHaven to the position of general passenger agent of the Chicago & West Michigan lines, after two months' connection with a Chicago newspaper, is no surprise in railroad circles. The passenger department of the Cincin-

nati, Hamilton & Dayton announces that for both Republican and Democratic conventions this fall on their lines in Ohio a one-fare for the round trip will be given. The Wabash earned, in the week ending Sept. 8, \$262,858, an increase over the same week of 1894 of \$24,178. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned, in the first week in September, \$57,346, an increase this year of

The midsummer number of the Big Four industrial has just been issued. It contains fifty pages of matter, much of it information regarding points of interest, not only on its own lines, but in all parts of

The Morgan brothers, who reside on the line of the Indianapolis & Vincennes, and who are perhaps the largest stock raisers in this State, will next week ship forty carloads of fat cattle to the Eastern market and for export.

J. M. Egan, for some years holding high official position on the Chicago & Great Western and other Northwestern lines, it is said, is likely to be given a good position on the Santa Fe with the completion J. A. Barnard, general manager of the

Peoria & Eastern, will to-day arrive at New York on his return from Europe. day before he left London Charles Schiff formerly president of the Queen & Crescent gave Mr. Barnard a dinner. Since the first of August twenty-three

miles of new heavy steel rails have been laid on the Indianapolis division of the Monor and twenty more will be in by the 10th o next month, making it a heavy steel rail track from Indianapolis to Chicago.

Judge Bacon, general agent of the passen-ger department of the Chicago & Rock Island, is stopping here for two or three days. He expresses the opinion that the coming fall and winter there will be a heavy travel to the Pacific coast and to Mexico. The earnings of the West Shore road on west-bound business, in August, this year, were \$19,360 in excess of those of August, 1834. Of this amount, the West Shore, one of the five fast freight lines operating over the West Shore road, shows an increase of

George Bemus, representing the freight department of the Queen & Crescent, is in the city. The business of the Queen & Crescent from this section is increasing each year, shipments of provisions and furniture being among the most important

Reballasting and laying new steel rails is now being pushed on the Vandalia main line, and the road will go into the winter with 240 miles of as good track as is laid in Indiana or Illinois. The improvements in progress have interfered some with the movement of trains.

The Wabash Western express on Tuesday last made the run from Moberly to Kansas City, 129 miles, in two hours and thirty minutes, hauling seven cars. A few years ago twenty-five miles an hour was considered as fast as it would be saie to run a train between those points.

In passenger circles the opinion prevails that in efforts toward economy the more important roads of the country have assigned too much territory for one repre-sentative to look after, and as a result in no part of such territory are the interests of the companies looked after properly. The Southern Pacific has announced new rate on wine shipments from Califor-nia over the Sunset route. Every point in the State is to be given the benefit of a fifty-cent cut on wine shipments to New Orleans and New York. The new rule is ntended to kill off shipments of wine via

George Sherman, general manager of the Vanderbilt fast freight lines, was in the city yesterday. He seems firm in the belief that all lines are holding east and west-bound rates to tariff. He thinks that, aside from the rate-cutting done by the news-paper reporters of Chicago, who seem to be in league with the shippers, no rate-cut-

Alas! Time has Destroyed Illusions.

Unlike Ponce de Leon we do not search for the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. The explorer of to-day is the business man.

A number of new books on machine designs have recently been published, which will prove valuable for superintendents of motive power, master mechanics and mechanical engineers. The "Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book" is one, and is very complete; another is "The Constructor," a much larger book, in which many new devices are illustrated. vices are illustrated.

Col. Oran Perry, general agent of the Pennsylvania lines at this point, is again trying to impress on the management of the property the great need of more freight depot room. The company is now doing at this point double the business of ten years to, without increased facilities for handing it, and ten years ago they were not lequate to handling the business economi-

The Knickerbocker Express over the Big Four, from St. Louis to New York, has now been on over six months. From the start it did a big passenger business, but with each month an increase has been shown over the preceding one. Much of the time the train has been compelled to haul two sleeping cars between St. Louis and New York, and almost nightly the sleeping car run on this

train, between Indianapolis and New York, has both the lower and upper berths all

That the thousands of people who have bassed through the city the last week might have a good impression, Superintendent Zion employed several additional porters to keep the platforms in the train sheds clean and the station proper in a cleanly condi-tion. In this respect the present control of the Union Station and train sheds is credited with being the best since the station was opened for business.

The Chicago & Eastern railroad yesterday carried to Atlanta probably the largest and finest individual exhibit destined for the international exposition. The contribution was the group of six magnificent Pullman cars shown at the World's Fair in Chicago, probably the most gorgeous coaches ever built for railroad purposes. The exhibit includes the composite car Marchena, dining car La Rabide, sleeping car America, compartment car Ferdinand, observation car Isabella and parlor car

Said a railway man, yesterday: "The last week must have convinced President Ingalls, of the Big Four, that he made a mistake in not building his own road from North Vernon to the Louisville bridge of the Big Four. On Tuesday and Wednesday train after train of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern passed over the B. & O. Southwestern track, between North Vernon and Louisville, while a half dozen Big Four trains were standing at North Vernon and other points near by awaiting opportunity other points near by, awaiting opportunity to run into Louisville, and it will take months to overcome the undeserved blame which will be heaped on the Big Four as a Louisville line. So long as President Ingalls depends on the B. & O. Southwestern for a line from North Vernon to the river, just so long will the Big Four be placed at a disadvantage. The Big Four has the money to build the fifty-two miles, has the

WORKED THE LOCK GAME.

North Carolina Boy Bet His All on Another Man's Trick.

On complaint of John Dixon, a country boy, whose home is in Alamance county, North Carolina, police officers arrested William G. Stewart yesterday afternoon, charged with bunco steering and petit larsuch as is used in the game was found on the floor under a seat, and it is supposed he placed it there. Dixon says Stewart met him at the Union Station, Thursday afternoon, and opened a conversation. with him, which resulted in both walking out of the train sheds, west, on a suggeswhich he represented had occurred just out of the station. After they had left the station the old game was worked. calling his companion's attention to it, pro ceeded to find a way of unlocking it without the key, teaching Dixon how it was done. Shortly afterward another stranger appeared, and noticed the lock in Stewrat's hand. In time he offered to bet that Stewart could not open the lock without a key, and Stewart, not having enough money, after much persuasion and many assurances of there being no possibility of losing, he secured \$7 from Dixon. Then of course he exchanged locks, and handing to open it, which, of course, was impossible. The other man then left with the money, and Stewart escaped. Dixon was again at the station yesterday afternoon and found Stewart lounging about. He re ported the matter to the officers and Stewart was arrested. Dixon has been in this city since last January, being employed in a woolen mill. He is being held as a witness in the case. The detectives think a "smooth" man has been captured.

KILLED BY THE MONON.

John Cravens, of Richmond, Fell from a Train and Was Run Over.

John Cravens, of Richmond, met his Nicholas Cravens, were riding on the train without tickets, and at this station Nicholas stepped off, and his brother was about to follow when he lost his hold and fell under the train, his leg being crushed by the wheels. The train brought him to this city, but he died shortly after being taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Nicholas claims that the baggageman of the train kicked his brother so that he fell under the wheels. He said their home was in Richmond, and he left yesterday afternoon to notify his mother. The dead man was twenty-four years of age.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Temperature Records Yesterday Morning and Last Night. The local forecast official of the Weather Bureau furnishes the following observations taken vesterday at the places and

tions taken yesterday at	tne	places	a
hours named:	7.		
Bismarck, N. D	a.	m. 7	Iv.
Rapid City, N. D		2	
Pierre, S. D	6	6	
Pierre, S. D		4	
Yankton, S. D		14	
St. Vincent, Minn		6	
Moorhead, Minn		6	
Duluth, Minn		2	
St. Paul, Minn North Platte, Neb		4	
Valentine, Neb		1	
Omaha, Neb		8	
Des Moines, Ia		4	
Davenport, Ia		60	
Keokuk, Ia		52	
Concordia, Kan		16	
Dodge City, Kan		79	
Wichita, Kan		16	
St. Louis, Mo		28	
Springfield Mo		74	
Springfield, Mo		32	
Springfield, Ill		62	
Cairo, Ill		74	
Marquette, Mich		50	
Grand Haven, Mich		200	
Indianapolis, Ind		20	
Cincinnati, O		70	H
Cleveland, O		64	
Cleveland, O		38	1115
Pittsburg, Pa		06	
Buffalo, N. Y New York, N. Y		06	
New York, N. Y		58	
Washington D C	******	78	
Washington, D. C		72	
Atlanta Ga	No Division in	14	
Jacksonville, Fla Chattanooga, Tenn		78	417
Chattanooga, Tenn		72	
Nashville, Tenn		76	
Memphis, Tenn		90	
Vicksburg, Miss Fort Smith, Ark		18	
Little Rock Ark		10	
Oklahoma, O. T		12	
Little Rock, Ark Oklahoma, O. T Amarillo, Tex		14	
Abilene, Tex	******	10	
Palestine, Tex		4 1 3 1	
San Antonio, Tex		4	
Galveston, Tex		78	
New Orleans, La		8	
Helena, Mont		2	
Havre, Mont		10	1 312
Chevenne, Wyo		4	
Denver, Col		0	
Santa Fe, N. M	******	2	

Friday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. W'th'r. Prec. 7 a. m. 30.10 66 82 North. Cloudy. .00 7 p. m. 30.06 75 53 East. Pt. clo'dy. .00 Maximum temperature, 82; minimum tem-

perature, 61.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on

Forecast for Saturday. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- For Illinois-Generally fair; winds shifting to southeasterly; wamer in norther portion. For Ohio-Fair; easterly winds; slightly warmer in northern portion Saturday even-

For Indiana-Fair; southeasterly winds; slightly warmer in northern portion. The Iron Exchange Bank, of Duluth, has gone into liquidation and is in charge of John E. Merritt. It has been doing an un-

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 15.

The Cities of Refuge, as Described in Joshua xx, 1-9-The Beginning of a Change from Barbarism.

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

(These lessons constitute the Sunday-school extension department of the above named society. All who study them are requested to send their names, postoffice address and denomination, mentioning this paper, to the author at Washington, D. C., for enrollment.)

his portion the bounds of the tribe of

Judah were fixed. Ephraim and the half tribe of Manasseh were located next. (Josh. xvi and xvii.) The congregation then removed from Gilgal to Shiloh, where the tabernacle was set up. (Josh. xviii, 1.) The remainder of the land was divided into seven parts under the supervision of a commission of three from each tribe (Josh. xviii, 8), and the assignment was made by lot in this order-to Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulon, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali and Dan. When all this was accomplished right of way secured, and, in railroad circles, it is thought that the Big Four should have an independent line into Louisville after expending \$4,000,000 on the bridge and within bounds of his own tribe. (Josh. xix, 50.) There he established his home and there, some seventeen years after, he died and was buried, (Josh. xxiv, 30.) The division of the land having been thus completed, so that all the tribes knew their appointed dwelling places, attention was directed to civil regulations designed for the general good. These were adjusted before the separation that there might be

common modes of justice. DIVINE.-In this task nothing new was attempted. There was no call for a legisceny. According to the story told by lative body to make laws. Doubtless there young Dixon, Stewart worked the old could have been assembled out of all the "lock game" on him and secured \$7. Stew- tribes good and wise men worthy of conart denied the charge, but after he was re- fidence who would have been able to de- putated parts of the human body. The of statutes, and it is probable that the people would have accepted the deliverances of such a body. But the government on the grounds of the hospital, but Dr. of Israel did not derive its "powers from the consent of the governed." God had set these people apart for himself. (Psalm xxxiii, 12.) He proposed not only to construct their religious institutions, but also to regulate their political affairs. It was to be a divine state, in many respects will consider the propriety of making a superior to every other (Deut. iv. 8); in some particulars a model for after times, but, above all other considerations, it was to be adapted to the nurture of God's people. Hence, at the feet of Sinal the gen-eral features of the Hebrew commonwealth were made known to Moses (Ex. xxi, 1), and by him reduced to writing. Having entered the promised land it only remained for the people to learn and apply what Moses had written. (Deut. vi. 6.)
HOMICIDE.—The first thing ordered to be ione was in the interest of human life, al-

ways a matter of primary importance in civil society. As in the American Declaration, the right to live is mentioned before every other right, so in the Decalogue the first offense against man is the taking of life. (Ex. xx, 13.) At the time of the settlement there was great need to enact laws on this point. For more than forty years the Israelites had been under military rule, accustomed to scenes of blood. Now they would separate and enter into pursuits of peace. There would be greater provocation less restraint. Individual interests would subordinate the spirit of unity, co-operation and mutual forbearance. Life might be put in jeopardy in two ways-by the intentional malicious attack of another and by accident. The former had been the subject & legislation. The murderer found no mercy in the code of Mose. Following the covenant of Noah (Gen. ix, 6), he must be put to death (Lev. xxiv, 17), but only after trial. (Numb, xxxiv, 30.) The intentional homicide might even be taken from the altar. (Ex. xxi, H.) The land, polluted, could be cleansed only by the blood of the slayer. (Numb. xxxv, 33.)

AVENGER .- A custom, prevailing in the Oriental world, rendered legislation neces-sary in behalf of accidental killing. Before the Mosaic era the nearest of kin must avenge the death of a slain relative. This practice, still common among Arabs, may have grown out of the brotherly spirit, or it may have been divinely imposed (Gen. ix, 5), making every man the keeper of his fellow. (Gen. iv, 9.) While allowable and suitable under a simple form of society like the patriarchal, this mode of retribution could not be permitted without restraint in a state of advanced civilization. The spirit of revenge must be curbed, or many innocent persons may suffer. To effect this six cities were appointed as asylums to the involuntary slayer. This regulation had been anticipated very early in the history of the chosen people (Ex. xxi. 13), and mentioned repeatedly. (Numb. xxxv, 11; Deut. xix, 2, 3.) It was one of the matters to be adusted by Joshua which had been enjoined in the writings of Moses, named before but

arranged after the conquest,
WESTERN.-Three of these cities were
on the west of Jordan. Kedosh was located in the extreme north, about twenty-five miles in a direct line from the sea of Galilee (Judges iv, 10). Its king is named among the thirty-one (John xii, 22) subdued by Joshua. Shechem was in the central part, in Mount Ephraim. This was a very anclent town, receiving its name before the time of Jacob (Gen. xxxiv, 2). It was the place of final assemblage when Joshua ssed Israel (Josh. xxiv, 1). It afterward became noted in the national annals (Judges ix, 1). There Hehoboam was made king (2 Chron. x, 1). Kirjath-Arba, in the tribe of Judah, was in the hill country of the south, also a very old town (Numb. xiii. 22), deriving its name from a great man among the Anakims (Josh. xxiv, 15). Afterward it was called Hebron, from one of the sons of Kohath (I Chron. vi. 3). There Abram lived (Gen. xiii, 18) and Sarah died (Gen. xxiii, 2). There David reigned for seven years (II Sam. ii, 1). These three cities—Kedosh, Shechem and Hebron—divid-

ed the west Jordan country into nearly squal districts. EASTERN.— The three cities east of the ordan had been named by Moses, while Israel was encamped on that side of the river (Deut. iv. 41-43). Joshua's part, there-fore, consisted in reaffirming what Moses had done. There was one city in each of the three eastern tribes. Bezer was designated in the tribe of Reuben. It was situated on the plain of Moab, east of the middle of the Dead sea, about ten miles distant from that body of water. Ramoth was in Mount Gilead, in the tribe of Gad, adjoining Reuben on the north. The city was about fifteen miles from the Jordan, nearly opposite Shechem. Gilead was the objective opposite Shechem. Gilead was the objective point in Jacob's flight (Gen. xxxi. 21), the scene of many important events (II Chron. xviii, 28), famed for its spices and ointments (Gen. xxxvi, 25; Jer. viii, 22). Golan, in Bashan, was in Manasseh, a mountainour region (Psalm Ixviii, 14), thirty-five miles distant from the sea of Galilee. The conquest of this place by Moses (Numb. xxi, 23) was regarded as one of the most notable events in his military career, and was afterward celebrated in sacred song was afterward celebrated in sacred song (Psalm cxxxvi, 20.) Bezer, Ramoth and he special care of the Levites (Numb. xxx,

the special care of the Levites (Numb. xxx, 15), which fact increased their value for the purposes named. When a man accidentally killed another he must leave all and flee thither. The greatest distance from any point of the land would not exceed fifty miles and that might be covered in half a day, or in less time by a strong man fleet of foot. To facilitate the passage the roads to these cities were kept clear (Deut. xix 3) and finger posts were erected at xix. 3), and finger posts were erected at every turning point, marked "refuge." The rabbins affirm that the Sanhedrin in after years appointed various helps to the refugee, among others two students at law to accompany him to the city and befriend him on the way and on his arrival. How long these cities were continued for the long these cities were continued for the refugee is not known, but they were certainly in use in the time of David, four hundred years after. (II Sam. xiv, 11.) The fleeing homicide, overtaken in the way, might be slain by the avenger, but once within the walls of the city no one could life a hand against him. PROTECTION.-The city of refuge af-

slayer. On arrival at the gate of the city, which was the place of administering justice (Ruth iv, 1-2), he must declare his cause to the elders (verse 4), and they would re-mand him under safe conduct for trial to the city where the offense was committed. There the case would be adjudged according to the regulations for determining accidental killing. (Numb. xxxv. 22-29.) If, in that hearing, he was deemed to be guilty of murder, he was delivered to the avenger for execution. But if found innocent he would be sent again to the city of refuge to which he had fled, where he must remain at the expense of the community until the death of the high priest, after which he might go forth free. But if he went out before the high priest's death he might be

slain by the avenger. (Numb. xxxv, 25-26.) This confinement in the city of refuge was partly in the nature of punishment, for the man was kept from his family and his business. Thereby a public testimony was made to the sanctity of human life and to the abhorrence of bloodshedding. Even accidental killing was an offense.

TEACHING.—Many expositors have made the city of refuge a type of Christ who saves the sinner. At least in one place in saves the sinner. At least in one place in Scripture such use has evidently been made of it. (Heb. vi, 18.) And yet that feature must not be pressed. The fugutive to the city, unlike the sinner, was free from evil motive and while in the city was confined partly for security, but partly to disadvantage and loss. This item of history and law may be best used to show how revealed religion improved man's temporal affairs. It appoints institutions that elevate and bless. It checks private passion and places individual rights under the care of society as such. Religion, the worship and service of God, promotes civilization, makes man amenable to law, that law to be administered by duly constituted authorities. The enactment of Moses and Joshua for the manslayer was the beginning of a long manslayer was the beginning of a long series of beneficient provisions by which the customs of barbarous people were gradually changed into the permanent forms of mod-INTRODUCTION.-After Caleb received

The Vesper Hymn. When I sit alone in the twilight dim, And hear the solemn vesper hymn, When the powerful organ softly wails Like a mighty heart that strives and fails When the flickering candles throw their

On the altar figures that living seem, Then the face of the mother looks at me, And her smile it is beautiful to see; Then the loving eyes of the blessed child, Shed into my heart benedictions mild; All the cares and the sorrows of the day, Seem to softly slip from my soul away, When I sit alone in the twilight dim, And hear the solemn vesper hymn. -May W. Donnan.

NEW PROPOSITION.

City Sanitarian Objects to the Burial of Legs in Hospital Grounds.

City Sanitarian Wynn yesterday approached Deputy Auditor Johnson with a new question, though relating of course to the sanitary interests of the city. He asked what the commissioners would do toward paying the expenses of burying amcustom at the hospital to bury such parts Wynn objects to this as unsanitary. The county undertakers were instructed to take the leg and bury it in the potter's field, but they refused because their contract only provides for the burial of entire bodies and not parts of bodies. Mr. Johnson took it upon himself to order the funeral directors to bury the limb and the commissioners schedule rate with the county undertakers to do this work, at so much for a leg, so much for an arm, etc.

There's one tooth wash, the ladies' pride eloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside; One dentifrice there is supremely blest, A sweeter, better one than all the rest; And you will find, in every land the same, That Sozodont's its old. familiar name.

THE

FCR THE BLOOD.

NOTICE To Printers, Book Binders and Stationers

BUREAU OF PRINTING, BINDING AND STATIONERY. Indianapolis, Sept. 13, 1895. The Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery will, in open session, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved April 13, 1885, receive sealed proposals on the 16th day of October, 1895, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12, noon, of that day, for doing the public printing and binding and furnishing the stationery for the use of the State of Indiana for a term of two years,

sealed proposals will be opened, and as soon thereafter as the bids can be properly examined and classified the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, according to commencing on the 1st day of November, bidder, according to law, the board, however, reserving the right to reject any or all bids submitted.

ecuted on writing paper, and all articles of The third class shall comprise the folding, stitching, covering and binding, and all work belonging to the binding business. Contracts shall also include in second class the printing and blocking of all the election tickets provided by the general election law passed at the Fifty-sixth ses-sion or subsequent sessions of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and the preparation of all stamps, provided by said laws, for the marking of ballots.

Parties making bids will be required to accompany their sealed proposals with samples and description of paper and material named in said proposals, giving the name and weight of same, or otherwise designated means of making comparisons, and estimating values.

The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of \$25,000, with approved security, for the faithful performance of all work which may be awarded to him, in accordance with the specifications herein-after named, and that in every instance the paper and material furnished shall be in color and quality the same as sample furnished, and such bond shall be filed with

The contractor shall maintain an office in the city of Indianapolis, for the transaction of all business under said contract, and all work under said contract shall be performed within the State of Indiana. Any bidder who shall be awarded said con-tract shall not assign or sublet the same, or any portion thereof, without the written consent of the Board of Public Printing. consent of the Board of Public Printing.

The contract will be let as a whole to the lowest and best bidder in the aggregate, no division of classes being allowed.

The basis furnished is solely for the information of bidders and to secure uniformity of bids, but in awarding the contract, the board reserves the right to estimate the bids on the basis of calculation set out in the specifications.

All information can be ascertained by application to Thomas J. Carter, clerk of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, at the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Carter will also furnish, on application, specifications and full particulars regarding the work, and the contract must

regarding the work, and the contract must be to do the work according to specifica-tions filed with bid.

Supreme and Appellate Court Reports. The Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Public Printing will receive separate bids for the printing and binding of the Supreme and Appellate Court reports.

The contractor shall maintain an office in the city of Indianapolis for the transaction of all business under said contract, and all work under said contract shall be performed within the State of Indiana.

Any bidder who shall be awarded the contract shall not assign or sublet the same, or any portion thereof, to any other party without the written consent of the Board of Public Printing of Indiana.

All work executed must be done in accordance with the law authorizing the pubcordance with the law authorizing the publication of the Supreme and Appellate Court reports by the State of Indiana.

The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, with approved security, for the faithful performance of printing and binding the Supreme and Appellate Court reports

printing and omaing the Supremarked pellate Court reports.

All proposals mentioned herein must be in writing, securely sealed, and marked "Printing Bids," and addressed to W. D. Owen, Secretary of State.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

WILLIAM D. OWEN, Secretary of State.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution on transcript to me directed from the clerk of the Marion Circuit Court of Marion county, Indiana, I will expose at public sale to the highest SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF SEP-TEMBER, A. D., 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse, in Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to wit: Situated in Marion county, wit: That part square forty-one (41), in city Indianapolis, described as follows: sald square, thence west "el with et and Market street, forty-seven seven and one-half (714) inc. thence north, parallel with East street, me hundred and thirteen (113) feet; thence east forty-seven (47) feet, seven and one-half (714) inches, to East street; thence south along the line of East street one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to the place of be-ginning, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real es-

Taken as the property of Frances A. E. Pouder, at the suit of Stephen M. Craw-Said sale will be made with relief from

valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,

Sheriff Marion County. larding & Hovey, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Su-perior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 49551, wherein James E. Mann et al. are plaintiffs and Martha E. Drew et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and nine dollars and

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. an 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, The work will be divided into three classes, as specified by law, as follows:

The first class shall comprise the laws, journals, reports of officers and public institutions, and all book and pamphlet work to be printed on book paper.

The second class shall comprise all legislative bills, commissions, letter heads, circulars, blanks and other work usually executed on writing paper, and all articles of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: The south half of lot three (3), in the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty three (22), township fifteen (15) north, range three (3) east, in Marion county, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK, Sheriff of Marion County.

S. M. Richcreek, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution on transcript to me directed from the clerk of the Ma-rion Circuit Court of Marion county, In-

diana, I will expose at public sale to the SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF SEP-TEMBER, A. D., 1895, tween the hours of 10 o'clock a, m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse, in Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not ex-ceeding seven years, of the following-described real estate, to wit: Situated in Marion county, Indiana, to wit: Lot numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154), in McCarty's subdivision of the east part of outlot one hundred and twenty (120). In the city of Indianapolis, And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of William Ru-genstein at the suit of Charles Butter-

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,

Sheriff Marion County. Aug. 31, A. D., 1895. Charles Nazworthy, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. virtue of an execution to ed from the clerk of

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county. Indiana, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 18%, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse, in Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, Indiana, to wit: Lot No. thirty-seven (37), in block eighteen (18), and lots numbered twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29), in block twenty (20), all in North Indianapolis, an addition to the city of Indianapolis, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Peter Routier at he suit of the First National Bank of In-lianapolis, No. 2556. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement

ALBERT A. WOMACK, Sheriff Marion County, Sept. 14, A. D. 1895. Charles F. Robbins, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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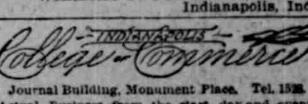
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